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THE HEALTH OF DARTON



1958

THE HEALTH OF DARTON

being the

ANNUAL
REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year 1958

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DARTON (YORKS) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1958

Chairman

Mr. Councillor George Arthur Priestley
(Vice-Chairman of the Council from May 1958)

Members

January to May 1958

Councillors

Mr. J. McBride
(Vice-Chairman of the Council)
Mr. O. A. Beevers
Mr. A. Clayton
Mrs. C. Empsall
Mr. S. Hepworth
Mr. A. Hinchliffe
Mr. C. Mason
Mr. I. Mason, J.P.
Mr. C. P. Shaw, B.A.

May to December 1958

Councillors

Mr. O. A. Beevers, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council)
Mr. A. Clayton
Mrs. C. Empsall
Mr. S. Hepworth
Mr. H. Lockwood
Mr. C. Mason
Mr. I. Mason, J.P.
Mr. C. P. Shaw, B.A.

Clerk to the Council

Robert Smith

Medical Officer of Health

Roy Barnes, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

T. F. M. Jackson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

Irvine Fieldhouse, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Certificated Smoke Inspector)

DARTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
6 Victoria Road,
BARNSELEY.

September, 1959

A N N U A L R E P O R T **for the year ended 31st December, 1958**

To the Chairman and Members of the
Darton Urban District Council:

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Empsall and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my third Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

The vital statistics are generally satisfactory, and the Infant Death Rate is much lower than that for England and Wales. This is in direct contrast with two years ago, when I felt that the rate in your district was very high. However, taking the average over the past five years there is now no undue cause for alarm.

It is very pleasing to be able to report a general increase in the immunisation and vaccination statistics. Immunisation against Diphtheria in your district still lags somewhat behind the figures for the surrounding districts, but progress is maintained.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and continued interest in all matters relating to the health of the district, my divisional health staff for their willing assistance and your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. I. Fieldhouse, for his help and loyal co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. BARNES,

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT OF DARTON

SECTION I

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,726 acres
Registrar General's estimate of population									
mid 1958	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,680
No. of inhabited houses according to Rate									
Book on the 31st December, 1958	....	....							4,550
Rateable Value on the 1st April, 1958	....								£95,760
Nett Product of a Penny Rate (1958-59)									£383 16 2

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1958 was 14,680 as compared with 14,630 at mid 1957. The natural increase of population showing the number of births over deaths was 94 as compared with 54 for the previous year.

Live Births

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	....	....	125	102	227
Illegitimate	....	....	5	3	8
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			130	105	235
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of live births registered was 20 more than in 1957. As for the previous years the Registrar General supplied a comparability factor which relates the proportion of women in the district of child-bearing age with the proportion of women in a standard population. The crude birth rate multiplied by this figure gives an adjusted birth rate which is comparable with the birth rate for the country as a whole. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 15.7 per 1,000 estimated population compared with 14.4 per 1,000 estimated population in 1957 and with 16.4 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

Stillbirths

6 stillbirths were notified last year as compared with 5 in 1957. The stillbirth rate was 24.9 per 1,000 total births as compared with 22.7 per 1,000 total births in 1957 and with 21.6 per 1,000 total births for England and Wales.

Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor was 12.9 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 14.7 per 1,000 estimated population in 1957 and with 11.7 per 1,000 estimated

population for England and Wales. There were 141 deaths among the inhabitants of your district during the year, 20 less than for the previous year.

The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: heart and circulatory diseases, respiratory diseases and cancer. I think mention should be made that two deaths occurred from Leukaemia as compared with Nil in the previous year. The rate for Darton, taken as an average over the past few years, is not unduly high, but I do think the position should be watched. Statistics relating to death rates and the causes and ages at death are given in tabular form at the end of the section on vital statistics.

Infant Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality

There were 4 infant deaths in your area in 1958 with an Infant Death rate of 17.0 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 23.3 per 1,000 live births in 1957, and with 22.5 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales. 2 deaths occurred within the neo-natal period, and I give below the distribution of Infant Deaths in age groups.

Cause of Death		Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	Total under 1 year
Congenital Defect	....	—	—	—	—	2
Prematurity	.... ....	2	—	—	2	2
		2	—	—	2	4

It is pleasing to note the drop of one in your infant deaths for the year compared with 1957, and it is also particularly pleasing to see that your peri-natal death rate has dropped to a record low. It is only two years ago since I had to express some concern regarding the high rate in Darton and it is now only fair to say that this position appears to be averaging out.

Year	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths in first week of life	Peri-natal Death Rate
1954	201	8	2	47.4
1955	198	5	2	34.4
1956	245	15	10	96.1
1957	215	5	5	45.4
1958	235	6	2	33.1

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Under 1 year	.....	.....	3	2	5
1- 5 years	.....	.....	—	—	—
5-10 years	.....	.....	—	—	—
10-15 years	.....	.....	—	—	—
15-20 years	.....	.....	—	—	—
20-25 years	.....	.....	—	1	1
25-35 years	.....	.....	—	—	—
35-45 years	.....	.....	2	2	4
45-55 years	.....	.....	10	11	21
55-65 years	.....	.....	9	9	18
65-70 years	.....	.....	7	7	14
70-75 years	.....	.....	14	10	24
75-80 years	.....	.....	10	10	20
80-85 years	.....	.....	13	12	25
85-90 years	.....	.....	5	2	7
90 years and over	.....	.....	1	1	2
TOTALS	.....	.....	74	67	141

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there were no deaths from maternal causes during the year.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958

Based on the Registrar General's figures.

	Darton Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (prov. figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude	16.0	16.3	16.7	16.4
Adjusted	15.7	16.4	16.9	16.4
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude	9.6	12.8	11.9	11.7
Adjusted	12.9	13.3	13.0	11.7
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal diseases	—	0.04	0.05	Not available
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.09
Other	—	0.01	0.01	0.01
All forms	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.10
Cancer	1.02	2.11	1.97	2.12
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.16	2.13	1.93	Not available Not
Heart and Circulatory diseases	4.16	5.00	4.59	available Not
Respiratory diseases	1.16	1.4	1.33	available
Maternal Mortality	4.15	0.41	0.43	0.43
Infant Mortality	17.0	23.2	24.4	22.5
Stillbirths	24.9	23.0	22.8	21.6

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1958

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	4	1	5
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	—	—	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	2	2
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	1	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	—	2
16. Diabetes	—	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	11	17
18. Coronary disease, angina	13	4	17
19. Hypertension with heart disease	6	5	11
20. Other heart disease	12	19	31
21. Other circulatory diseases	2	—	2
22. Influenza	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia	1	2	3
24. Bronchitis	5	6	11
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—	2
29. Hyperplasia of the prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
31. Congenital Malformation	2	—	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	8	11
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
34. All other accidents	4	1	5
35. Suicide	3	2	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	74	67	141

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. Two Public Health Inspectors are employed by the Council.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district are given below. Their administration rests with the Leeds and Sheffield Hospital Boards through the local hospital management committees.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board:

1. Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.
2. General Hospital, Wakefield.
3. Leeds General Infirmary.

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board:

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulances for the service.

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity Cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals:

St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.
Manygates Hospital, Wakefield.
Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, and the Maternity Hospital, Leeds, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 46 Church Street, Barnsley. Details of sessions are as follows:

Tuesday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Wednesday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
Wednesday	2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Thursday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Friday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon

Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Darton patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address: Special Treatment Centre,
Queen's Road,
BARNSELY.

Other centres are situate in Sheffield, Wakefield and Rotherham and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend at the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Methodist Chapel, Gawber, on Wednesday afternoons, at Darton Child Welfare Centre, Station Road, Darton, on Wednesday afternoons and at the Wesleyan Chapel, Staincross, on Thursday afternoons. All clinics are held weekly. Further details are given in the County Services section.

Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield, a national service under the control of the Medical Research Council. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at Bradford at the expense of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Service is operated by the West Riding County Council. The depot for your area being at Hoyland, Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and Hoyland 2112.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in your district in 1958 amounted to 195 cases, as compared with 272 in the previous year.

			No. of Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Died
Scarlet Fever	....	....	36	13	—
Pneumonia	....	....	10	3	3
Measles	....	....	85	1	—
Whooping Cough	....	....	53	1	—
Dysentery	....	....	9	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	....	....	1	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	....	....	1	1	—
TOTALS	....	....	195	20	3

The age distribution of the infectious diseases notified during the year is shown in the following table:

	Under 1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	—	8	27	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	1	1	2	4	1
Measles	2	47	35	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	8	17	28	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	3	3	—	3	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	10	76	95	2	7	4	1

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN DARTON

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary	Smallpox	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	Acute Poliomyelitis—Non-Paralytic	Acute Encephalitis—Post Infectious	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery
1949	50	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	13	1	—	—	1	—	1	55	259	4
1950	37	1	—	—	4	—	7	—	11	4	—	5	1	—	1	101	389	6
1951	25	—	5	—	3	—	7	—	16	2	—	2	3	2	—	42	71	—
1952	28	—	—	—	2	1	13	—	12	2	—	2	—	—	—	41	198	1
1953	17	—	—	3	2	1	5	—	7	1	—	1	2	—	—	57	135	2
1954	17	1	—	6	2	—	2	—	9	1	—	1	1	—	—	31	36	—
1955	11	—	1	—	2	—	6	—	10	1	—	—	8	2	—	66	385	—
1956	9	—	—	1	1	1	11	—	18	2	—	2	—	—	—	20	13	—
1957	15	—	—	—	3	2	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	242	1
1958	36	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	53	85	0

Scarlet Fever

36 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified last year as compared with 15 in the previous year. The disease remained mild compared with pre-war Scarlet Fever, but the incidence has steadily risen over the past few years. 13 of the cases were admitted to hospital more because of the difficulties of nursing and isolation at home than because of the severity of the disease.

Measles

85 cases of Measles occurred last year as compared with 242 in the previous year. The majority of these cases occurred in the last quarter of the year. It does appear that the periodicity of the Measles wave is to some extent being broken in Darton due to different parts of the district being affected at different times.

Smallpox

No cases of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of infants vaccinated was 103 as compared with 66 in the previous year. This represents 43% of the infant population as compared with 31% in the previous year.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year. There were 53 cases of Whooping Cough, this compares with only 2 cases of the latter disease in 1957. This perhaps is not surprising when we remember in 1957 only 42 children in Darton were immunised against Whooping Cough, and one can say that the outbreak in 1958 at least caused some increased interest with regard to immunisation, for in 1958, 215 children or 91% of the under-one population were immunised against the disease.

The increase in Diphtheria immunisation statistics is small. The statistics show that by the end of 1958 67.1% of all children between the ages of 0-14 years were immunised with 49.6% in the age group 0-4 years and 74.3% in the age group 5-14 years protected. These figures are still not satisfactory and do not compare favourably with some of the other districts in the division, but at least some improvement is shown.

As fore-shadowed in the 1957 Report, the effect of combined immunisation has at least gone some way to improve the immunisation figures. In addition to those given above 210 children were immunised against Tetanus.

Poliomyelitis

One case of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. This occurred in a school child who had not been immunised against the disease. Fortunately, although the disease was of the bulbar type, by the end of the year no significant paralysis remained.

Food Poisoning

No cases were reported last year.

Tuberculosis

There were 5 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and no new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as compared with 2 and Nil respectively, last year. There was one death from Tuberculosis during the year. It is perhaps significant that with the Mass Radiography Unit again visiting Darton, the number of new cases should rise, although this is not as marked as in 1956. The following are the details of the work carried out by the Mass Radiography Unit in 1958.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Council for the very real help which it gave towards publicising the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY (June, 1958)

Summary of Diseases and Abnormalities Found

	Parish Hall Darton	Ex-Services Club Mapplewell
Total Radiographed	1,275	1,192
TUBERCULOSIS—Active	2	1
Inactive	10	9
OTHER DISEASES AND ABNORMALITIES		
Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues—congenital	1	2
Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues—acquired	2	—
Bacterial and virus infections of the lung	1	—
Bronchiectasis	—	2
Emphysema	3	1
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculous	10	3
Pneumoconiosis	* 20	16
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastinum	—	1
Enlarged mediastinal and bronchial glands— non-tuberculous	—	1
Pleural thickening or calcification— non-tuberculous	3	—
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	7	4

(*Already certified cases of pneumoconiosis included above: 3.)

TUBERCULOSIS—Record of Cases during 1958

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1958	40	25	8	6
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	2	3	—	—
No. of cases restored to register	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to register otherwise than by notification	1	—	—	—
No. removed to other districts	1	—	—	—
No. cured or otherwise removed from register	2	—	—	1
No. died from disease	1	—	—	—
No. died from other causes	1	—	—	—
Total at end of 1958	38	28	8	5

TUBERCULOSIS—New Cases and Mortality in 1958

Age Periods	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
0- 1 year	—	—	—	—
1- 5 years	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	1	—	—	—
20-25 years	1	—	—	—
25-35 years	1	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—
45-55 years	—	—	—	—
55-65 years	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	2	—	1	—
Totals	5	—	1	—

SECTION IV

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1958

**To the
Chairman and Members of the Darton Urban District Council**

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Empsall and Gentlemen,

This is my twelfth Annual Report and once again it is my pleasure to record the details of another twelve months' work in relation to those public health matters which are dealt with by my Department.

The Health Committee met 10 times during 1958 and made 139 Resolutions for subsequent consideration and approval by the Council. A wide variety of problems arose which needed careful deliberation before decisions could be reached, amongst which Slum Clearance played a prominent part. Demolition and Closing Orders were placed on several unfit houses, the re-housing of slum families continued until all the Broad Royd Head houses had been filled, and several awkward decisions had to be made on whether or not to allow the re-letting of old houses which were on the border between "fit" and "unfit". The Council also decided upon a future slum clearance policy so as to be ready when house building re-commences.

It was not until late in the year that I could at last report the provision of the necessary wash-hand basins in all food shops in the district. Only Committee members know what difficulties arose and how carefully were the decisions made during the time when the Council were insisting that all food premises must be made to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

As a result of the decision to make Barugh Depot into a centralised depot great improvements were effected to make the Cleansing Department a more efficient and, I hope ultimately, a more economical unit. A new garage was built, incorporating a messroom, a storeroom, office, and a mechanic's workshop. Paper baling was transferred from Darton to Barugh and, together with the storeroom already at Barugh, we now operate at long last from a single, central depot.

Towards the end of the year an important decision was made to enable a more efficient service to be put into operation for future snow clearances. The Council were recommended to purchase a new snow plough for fixing to the street sweeping vehicle and to provide tools and protective footwear for the cleansing staff who will be directed to snow clearing work in the wintertime. I am convinced that by working in conjunction with the Highways Department this new arrangement will give better service to the ratepayers, particularly to those whose homes are not on main county roads.

On the 1st June the new Clean Air Act came into force and the action taken by the Council was prompt and forceful. Full details are given in the Report itself.

A multitude of routine public health duties were also performed, as the following pages will show, relative to meat inspection, rodent control, the Rent Act, 1957, milk sampling and licensing, moveable dwellings, street sweeping, food hawkers and vans, staffing of the cleansing department, expenditure, etc., which all contributed towards the progress made in the year 1958 towards an improvement in public health.

STAFF 1958

Additional Public Health Inspector

John Barry Sutton, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk, Shorthand/Typist

Miss Angela Martin.

Cleansing Foreman

Frederick H. Best (18 years' continuous service).

Cleansing Staff

E. Hirst	21 years' service	ashbinman
A. Blackshaw	15 years' service	ashbinman
G. W. Cooper	14 years' service	driver
W. Truelove	13 years' service	driver
J. Wade	12 years' service	ashbinman
K. Cooper	11 years' service	driver
P. Blake	11 years' service	tip attendant
F. Heaton	10 years' service	ashbinman and spare driver
W. Steers	8 years' service	ashbinman
A. Cooper	7 years' service	ashbinman
J. T. Hardwick	6 years' service	ashbinman
E. M. Robinson	6 years' service	driver/mechanic
J. T. Foster	6 years' service	ashbinman
H. Clarkson	5 years' service	ashbinman
H. Button	4 years' service	ashbinman
E. C. Taylor	3 years' service	ashbinman
W. Buffham	2 years' service	ashbinman

This is the first time that I have recorded the names of every single member of the staff in an annual Report and I do so because I feel it high time that acknowledgement is due to them all for their services towards safeguarding the health of the people of this urban district.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Healthy surroundings play an important part in our aims to safeguard public health. The various matters to which we give our attention in this respect are now detailed under this heading.

Attention to Complaints received

455 complaints were received during 1958—17 less than in 1957. The only complaints upon which we can take action are those, of course, relating to matters of public health, but it is surprising how many people turn to us first if they are in need of any assistance whatever—even though the complaint is far removed from public health aspects. Being servants of the public we gladly advise where we can but any complaint made relating to our own duties we give to it immediate attention, knowing that if nuisances are found to exist when we make our visit to the place of occurrence they will require early abatement if we are to play our part in the maintenance of good environmental hygiene.

Nuisances found and abated

A total of 764 nuisances was found in 1958—some as a result of complaints and some which Mr. Sutton and I noticed on our daily travels. Defects in houses, drain stoppages, offensive smells, presence of rats and insect infestations, flooded cellars, defective refuse bins etc., are typical of the nuisances which we seek to abate as soon as they arise, and in 1958 we secured the abatement of 695 such nuisances.

Notices served and abated

To secure the abatement of the nuisances mentioned it is usually necessary to serve notices upon the persons we hold responsible. Informal notices are first sent, drawing attention to the existence of a nuisance or defect, and Statutory notices are served if the Informal notices have failed to gain a response. The following is a summary of the numbers of the two kinds of notices served and it also shows the effects of both methods of procedure.

390 Informal notices were served affecting 506 premises.

405 Informal notices were abated affecting 457 premises.

61 Statutory notices were served affecting 47 premises.

41 Statutory notices were abated affecting 31 premises.

Rodent Control

Complaints of rat infestations are speedily investigated. In addition to treatments undertaken at both private and business premises we perform routine treatments in the Council's sewers, on refuse tips, the sewage works and other Council-owned properties. The following table gives a statistical summary of rodent control work carried out during 1958.

Sewers

(a) Tests

Total no. of manholes in the district	527
No. of manholes tested (10% yearly)	54
No. of manholes found to be infested	1

(b) Treatments

No. of manholes treated	71
No. of manholes showing "takes"	7

Refuse Tips, Sewage Works, etc. (Local Authority owned)

No. of premises treated	4
No. of treatments carried out	4
No. of poison baits laid	64
No. of poison "takes"	48

Dwellinghouses etc.

No. of premises treated	18
No. of poison baits laid	53
No. of poison "takes"	30

Business Premises

No. of premises treated	4
No. of poison baits laid	37
No. of poison "takes"	14

I am more than satisfied that the presence of so few rats in the district is due to the diligent efforts of Mr. Sutton who keeps himself fully informed of the modern methods of rat extermination and supervises all the rodent control work which is undertaken throughout the year. Close co-operation is maintained with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries particularly with the work undertaken in the sewers.

Insect Pests

The department carries a well stocked supply of powder and liquid insecticides, and householders can obtain, often free of charge, these most up-to-date materials to assist them in their efforts to eradicate flies, cockroaches, moths, silverfish, bugs, woodworm, ants etc., if they will only take the trouble to seek our help.

Clean Air

The following table shows the monthly readings of the apparatus sited at Darton for recording rainfall, atmospheric pollution and acid content in the air we breathe.

Month	DEPOSIT GAUGE		LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENT
	Amount of Rain- fall in inches	Tons of deposit per square mile	Amount of Acid in atmosphere (Milligrammes of Sulphur Trioxide per 100 square centimetres per day) (over 2.0 is excessive)
January	3.53	10.44	1.58
February	4.56	11.41	1.33
March	1.76	11.88	1.49
April	0.36	8.36	1.27
May	2.49	7.25	0.88
June	4.82	16.55	0.70
July	4.72	12.42	0.94
August	2.80	9.56	0.54
September	2.33	7.28	0.71
October	1.61	6.14	0.80
November	0.49	5.03	1.32
December	4.67	12.01	1.63
TOTALS	34.14	118.33	

The 118 tons of soot deposited per square mile means that on the 7¼ square miles of the urban district over 890 tons of unburnt fuel was allowed to escape up our factory and domestic chimneys in 1958 to foul the air we breathe, to irritate our lungs, to depress us, to stunt our vegetation, to dirty our surroundings and to rob us of health-giving sunshine.

Efforts were made in 1958 to impress upon our people the vital necessity of securing a cleaner atmosphere. On the 1st of June the new Clean Air Act came into force and the Council took immediate action to implement its provisions by adopting new bye-laws, by effecting improvements at Council-owned buildings and by joining the West Riding Clean Air Campaign.

The latter proved a great success. Poster and voting competitions for the schoolchildren were organised, mobile exhibitions were sited in the area and a great deal of publicity was gained, both in the local newspapers and from posters displayed throughout the district.

Occupiers of industrial premises were prevailed upon to make less smoke and circularised with a summary of the provisions of the new Act.

It was regrettable, from an employment point of view, when the Barugh Coke Ovens closed down during the year but I cannot help remarking that since then the atmosphere in that locality has been considerably cleaner.

Infectious Diseases

The department continues to work in full co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health in his successful attempts to prevent serious outbreaks of infectious diseases. When cases are notified, visits are made to the homes of the patients and a full investigation and report made up on each case to Dr. Barnes. Library books and household belongings are disinfected and free disinfectant is issued to householders when applied for.

There are times when the Medical Officer also calls upon us to assist him and local practitioners when treating cases of intestinal infections, and it is our duty to obtain samples of faeces from the patients for examination by the Public Health Laboratory. 50 such samples were taken in 1958.

When the Mass Radiography Unit visited the area during the year we were pleased to assist by seeking sites for the vehicles and distributing posters throughout the district in order to publicise its presence.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District

Good sanitation is always of major importance in assessing the extent of hygiene appertaining in a particular district and if progress can be made each year under this heading, then the health of the people living in that district must surely be improved. The following sub-paragraphs show the sanitary circumstances of Darton at the end of 1958 and when compared with the figures for 1957 an indication of the progress made is very apparent.

Drainage conditions	1958	1957
No. of cesspools in the district	8	7
No. of dwellings served by cesspools	10	9
No. of septic tanks in the district	22	24
No. of dwellings served by septic tanks	40	44
No. of dwellings not connected to sewer	84	87
No. of other premises not connected to sewer	14	15
Closet Accommodation		
No. of waterclosets in the district	5,098	4,988
No. of dwellings served by waterclosets	4,489	4,435
No. of privies in the district	4	14
No. of dwellings served by privies	4	17
No. of pail closets in the district	35	27
No. of dwellings served by pail closets	32	22
Water Supplies		
No. of dwellings on mains water supply	4,518	4,470
No. of dwellings on spring water supplies	4	4
Refuse Receptacles		
No. of refuse bins in the district	4,730	4,667
No. of middens	4	13
Dwellings with Bathrooms	3,071	3,000

As the years go by we find that a steady improvement has taken place in the sanitary circumstances in the district. Ten years ago, for example, there were 328 privy closets whereas now there are only 4. 69 cesspools have been abolished during the last three years and more and more families now possess their own separate watercloset. Each year also brings an increase in the number of bathrooms provided for dwellinghouses, due in no small part to the encouragement given by the Council to owners who apply for the Improvement Grant. Constant efforts are being made to secure further improvements by abolishing the remaining privies and middens, seeking means whereby those premises which are not connected to the sewer can be connected, and giving more frequent service in the emptying of cesspools and pail closets.

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

This section presents a general picture of the number and types of housing accommodation of the area. It goes on to give details of work done by the department to secure repairs to private houses and concludes with an account of the action taken gradually to rid the area of its unfit dwellinghouses.

Housing Accommodation

No. of privately owned dwellinghouses	....	3,090
No. of Council-owned dwellinghouses	....	1,302
No. of dwellings with shops attached	....	73
No. of dwellings at farms	....	32
No. of dwellings at licensed premises	....	25
		4,522
Total No. of dwellings in the area	....	4,522

The trailer caravan type of dwelling has made its presence more felt in 1958 but the existence of the Council's strict standards has curbed its popularity in this area for permanent residential purposes. Only one licence under the Public Health Act was actually issued during the year but the number of visitors to the area who parked their vans in fields etc. either with or without the owner's permission, definitely increased but not in proportions big enough to offer any real problems.

Houses built in 1958

25 houses were built by private enterprise, or created as a result of conversion, and 64 were built by the Council. The Council now own 28.8 per cent of dwellinghouses throughout the area.

Repairs to houses

The Housing Department is responsible for repairs to Council-owned houses. For the enforcement of repairs necessary to private houses my department is actively engaged throughout the year. During 1958 we recorded 651 visits and inspections made, relative to the abatement of house defects and at the end of the year it was found that as many as 488 houses had been repaired as a result of our efforts.

Additional work in this sphere was encountered when the new Rent Act, 1957 really got under way. The following is a summary of the action taken during 1958 under this Act.

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair (Form I)	24
No. of Council notices sent to landlords (Form J)	26
No. of Undertakings received from landlords (Form K)	13
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued (Form L)	12
No. of Applications for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair (Form M)	3
No. of Notices sent to tenants (Form N)	3
No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled by the Council	2
No. of other Certificates of Disrepair which would be cancelled if the landlord made application	21
Total No. of defects remedied	231
Total No. of houses at which repairs have been completed as a result of the above action under the Rent Act	24

Slum Clearance

(a) **Houses in Clearance Areas**—1958 saw the re-housing of the remaining families from the condemned houses in the Wentworth Road, Staincross Clearance Area No. 27. Most of these were re-housed in the New Broad Royd Head Estate. 1958 figures are as follows:

No. of persons re-housed	50
No. of families re-housed	19
No. of houses demolished	41

(b) **Individual Unfit Houses**—Odd houses and small blocks of houses here and there throughout the district which cannot be repaired at reasonable cost also require to be dealt with under the Slum Clearance programme. Results of the action taken in 1958 are as follows:

No. of persons re-housed	66
No. of families re-housed	25
No. of houses closed	27
No. of houses demolished	45

(c) **General Comments**—Without going too deeply into statistics it is my pleasure to report that the figures contained in the two previous paragraphs, when linked with those of the year 1957, reveal that the target of the Council's first five-year slum clearance programme has already been passed with another three years yet to go. It was not surprising therefore, that the Council decided during 1958 not to press ahead with further house building as urgently as in the past. This did not result in a cessation of action on matters relating to slum clearance however. Unfit houses which became vacant were closed or demolished, decisions had to be made on border-line cases whether or not to allow them to be re-let, and much effort went into the tidying up of demolition sites. Consideration was also given to the formulation of the next fifteen years' programme. A special survey of the district was undertaken which revealed that there were 410 old houses still occupied which appeared to be worthy of attention in the Council's long term programme, and as a result of the Council's deliberations at a special meeting held in September, I was instructed, as a preliminary step, to list 63 of the worst houses in order of priority in accordance with the following proportions per Ward:

Barugh and Higham	....	....	....	15
Darton	....	....	....	6
Gawber	....	....	....	6
Kexborough	....	....	....	6
Mapplewell and Staincross	....			30
				—
			Total	63
				—

This list has now been prepared so that if the Council decide in 1959 to re-commence the building of houses for slum clearance purposes we have the families of 63 of the worst houses in the district ready to occupy them.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES AND FOOD PREMISES

This section gives details of the area's meat, milk and other food supplies. It shows the valuable contribution made to the safeguarding of public health by the careful inspection of all meat from food animals slaughtered within the district, the sampling of food, milk and ice-cream, and the regular inspections of all premises where food is manufactured, stored or sold.

Meat Supplies:

The two slaughterhouses, Birkinshaw's at Darton and Clayton's at Mapplewell, continued to be used for the slaughter of food animals during 1958. Most of the meat supplies came from animals slaughtered in neighbouring districts, particularly from the Barnsley Abattoir, but Table 1 gives details of the different kinds of food animals slaughtered within the Darton Urban district in 1958 together with the weights of meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption.

TABLE 1

Inspections of Animals Slaughtered				Condemnations	
				Meat (lbs.)	Offal (lbs.)
Bullocks	....	....	222	681	837
Heifers	....	....	324	600	921
Cows	....	....	110	180	437
Calves	....	....	12	—	—
Sheep	....	....	434	—	34
Pigs	....	....	69	—	12
Totals	....		1,171	1,461 lbs.	2,241 lbs.

All condemned meat was thoroughly mutilated and stained with a strong green dye to prevent its use for human consumption.

Table 2 is inserted at the request of the Ministry of Health.

TABLE 2

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	546	110	12	434	69
Number inspected	546	110	12	434	69
(a) ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	47	19	—	17	5
Percentage of the number inspected other than Tuber- culosis	8.6	17.3	—	3.9	7.2
(b) TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	27	10	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.1	9.1	—	—	—
(c) CYSTICERCOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	17	2	—	—	—

Milk Supplies

All milk which is sold by retail throughout the district is Designated Milk in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations. It must therefore be retailed in sealed containers only. Glass bottles are used and presumably will be used for many years to come, but I feel confident in forecasting that the non-returnable carton will someday replace the glass bottle which can, as we all know, become contaminated by mis-use, and broken by frequent handling.

There are twelve milk producing farms in the area but only one retails direct to the public. The milk from the other farms is collected in bulk, either by the Co-operative Dairies or the Express Dairies (Northern) Ltd. who heat treat it, bottle it and retail it to the public in this and neighbouring areas as Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised or Sterilised. 8 dealers appear on our register who deliver milk from door to door but there are also 20 shops and several mobile grocery vans retailing sterilised milk. There are no dairies or licensed producers of heat treated milk in the area.

Table 3 gives details of the Designated Milk licences issued during 1958.

TABLE 3

Designation	Dealer's Licences	Supplementary Licences
Pasteurised Milk	2	5
Tuberculin Tested Milk	3	5
Sterilised Milk	16	3

Sampling of Designated Milk

As a contribution towards the safeguarding of public health, 37 samples of Designated Milk sold in the area by the above distributors were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for determining whether or not clean and efficient methods had been practised in production. Details of these showing the results obtained are as follows:—

TABLE 4

Designation	No. of Samples Taken	Results of Samples	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	10	10	—
Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	10	9	1
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	10	10	—
Sterilised	7	7	—
Totals	37	36	1

The one unsatisfactory sample was reported at once to the Area Milk Production Officer who no doubt took the appropriate action to ensure that the producer concerned paid more attention to cleaner methods of production. Follow-up samples ultimately proved satisfactory.

Sampling of Milk (for detection of tuberculosis)

Although it is not our specific duty we take it upon ourselves to procure samples of milk from all farms in the area at least once each year in order to satisfy ourselves that none of the dairy cows is giving tuberculous milk. 14 such samples were taken in 1958 and I am pleased to report that all were free from the dreaded tubercle bacillus which could so easily infect human beings.

Sampling of Milk (for nature, substance and quality)

As we are not a Food and Drugs authority such samples are taken in this district by sampling officers of the

West Riding County Council. I am indebted to Mr. J. W. Hopkinson, Chief Inspector, for notifying me that during 1958 fifteen such samples were obtained in the Darton district and all were found to be genuine.

Ice-Cream

There are no manufacturers of ice-cream in the district but 35 shops are registered for the sale of ice-cream. Some temporarily discontinued sales in 1958 but those who did continue retailed only the wrapped, pre-packed commodity as received from well-known manufacturers like Lyons, Walls, Midland Counties, Northern Dairies, etc.

In order to ascertain that the different makes of ice-cream sold in the district are clean and safe products we obtain samples from time to time and submit them for examination to the Public Health Laboratory. 17 such samples were obtained in 1958 and I am pleased to report that every one was placed in the top Grade 1.

Other Foods

On several occasions during 1958 shopkeepers, canteen manageresses and food vendors have sought our opinions on a miscellaneous assortment of food in tins, jars, bottles and packets as well as various unpacked foods. As a result of this freely given service the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

Canned and Packeted foods	....	42½ lbs.
Miscellaneous foods	.... ..	85½ lbs.
		<hr/>
Total	....	127¾ lbs.
		<hr/>

Food and drugs sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for nature, substance and quality is performed by the Weights and Measures Inspectorate of the West Riding County Council. The Chief Inspector, Mr. Hopkinson, informs me that of the 30 samples of food and one of drugs obtained from the shops in the Darton Urban District all were genuine.

Food Premises

Generally speaking, a fairly satisfactory standard of hygiene is practised in the many and varied food premises in the district. At long last I am able to report that all such premises are fitted with the requisite sinks and wash-hand basins as required by the Food Hygiene Regulations. The numbers and types of food premises in the area are shown in the following table.

TABLE 5

Numbers and types of premises	No. of inspections made
13 premises registered for the manufacture of sausages, potted meat, preserved foods etc.	32
18 butchers' shops	73
76 general food shops	123
35 shops registered for the sale of ice-cream	29
15 school kitchens, works canteen etc.	17
12 bakehouses	24
15 fried fish shops	55
2 slaughterhouses	340
27 public houses and clubs	3
travelling shops and vans hawking food	68

Food Hawkers

Section 76 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 requires all hawkers of food and any premises they use for storage in Darton to be registered. Because of this we have a better knowledge of and can keep stricter observation on the mobile shops hawking food in this district than we have been able to do in the years past. We can take no part in any arguments that too many street hawkers are engaged in unfair competition with shopkeepers. Our interests consist solely of being satisfied that the vehicles are of satisfactory construction and that proper hygiene standards are fulfilled. I mention this because some shopkeepers wrongly think that we have the powers to restrict the numbers of hawkers entering the district.

For record purposes there were 25 hawkers of food and 6 food hawkers' premises registered with the Council by the end of 1958.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The service performed by the staff of the cleansing department is vital to the safeguarding of public health. We take pride in the service we give to the ratepayers of the Darton district and the following paragraphs will show the different aspects of the duties which were performed during the year 1958.

Duties

The department is responsible for the collection and disposal of all household refuse, the emptying of cesspools, pails and middens, the sweeping of non-county roads and streets, and the collection of salvage. Intermittent duties also arise like tipsoil spreading, tip fencing, depot and vehicle maintenance, delivering new bins etc. The keeping of records appertaining to public cleansing and the directing of this work is done by my staff and myself at the office.

Staff

To perform the above duties we normally employ a staff of seventeen men supervised by a foreman. Extra labour is engaged in the holiday period. Staff dispositions during 1958 were as follows: Two bin teams of five men each on the weekly emptying of refuse bins, one man on regular tipwork, and one man on salvage collecting and vehicle maintenance, one man on salvage baling, and the remainder of the men employed part time on refuse bin emptying, street sweeping, cesspool emptying and the cleansing of middens. It is this latter team which also absorbs into its work those intermittent duties listed in the previous paragraph.

The men worked a 44 hour, five day week throughout the year. The number of hours actually worked by the men totalled 37,002 but 2,267 hours were lost owing to annual holidays and 3,150 were lost through sickness and other causes. The latter figure is 1,132 hours more than that of the previous year. When one realises that the total number of hours lost throughout the year is equivalent to being deprived of the services of two men per week for 34 weeks of the year it makes one wonder whether or not there is some abuse taking place of the Council's generous sick pay scheme.

Two pairs of boiler suits are issued to every man each year and when engaged on snow clearing each man is equipped with gum boots. Leather gloves and eye-shields are also available to the men who find it necessary to use same in their work.

Vehicles

The department operates three, seven cubic yard Dennis refuse vehicles and a multi-purpose vehicle which is used mainly for street sweeping, cesspool and gully emptying. All the vehicles are painted alike in a dual tone of maroon and battleship grey and each is re-painted every four years. The pride which the drivers take in looking after their vehicles together with the regular servicing which is also given to them by the mechanic, ensures that all are maintained in excellent condition. 18,034 miles were covered by the vehicles during 1958.

Depot

During 1958 the new Cleansing Depot in Barugh Lane was completed. We now operate from the one single depot which is equipped with messroom, garage, salvage shed, mechanic's shop, stores and office, which has meant greater efficiency, easier administration and improved facilities for the staff. Part of the depot yard was re-surfaced with asphalt during the year and it is hoped to re-surface the remainder in 1959. The depot is yet to be provided with a telephone—so essential these days.

Refuse Tips

Controlled tipping was practised as far as possible on our refuse tips during 1958. There were three tips used during the year at Darton Main, Blacker and the abandoned canal bed which we have now been authorised to fill in. The availability of tipping space can be a real problem for some local authorities but we happen to be very fortunate in this respect. The space granted to us by the owners of Darton Main will last for at least another two years and when final levelling is done I hope it will result in the reclamation of such a valuable piece of land that the owners will offer us an adjoining area for further tipping. Blacker tip will also provide adequate space for several more years and the canal bed in my estimation will provide valuable tipping space for the next ten to fifteen years.

Street Sweeping

The department is responsible for the sweeping of 81 non-county roads and streets which present a sweeping distance of approximately 27 miles. The department is also responsible for the cleansing of 848 street gullies. Since the cesspool vehicle was converted into a gully emptier with refuse body attached for conveying street sweepings, the team operating this vehicle has been enabled to settle down as a more efficient unit. Although this meant an improved

service in 1958 I still feel dissatisfied. Perhaps my aim is too high when I consider the scattered area we serve, but clean and tidy streets are very desirable not only for their pleasing appearance but in the interests also of environmental hygiene. Our present system is as follows: All streets are listed in such an order that once the team commences its duties every street is swept and every gully is emptied in every street en route until the team is back again at the first street on the list. The rota is then re-started. If the team could carry on with this work uninterrupted it would get round the district once every month, but this is never possible. This same team must repeatedly break off to deal with the emptying of cesspools, the cleansing of middens, the conveying of soil to tips, the delivering of new bins, the loading of waste paper for despatch to the mill, the emptying of the odd cellar in times of flood, the repairs to tip fencing etc., not to mention that one day of every week is spent in an especially difficult part of the district emptying dustbins. In addition to all these duties this team is often robbed of some of the men to take the place of men on other teams who are away sick or on holiday. Sometimes several days pass when no street sweeping is possible at all. No wonder I am always seeking ways and means to give a better service in street sweeping.

Cost details

Expenditure incurred by the department during 1958 was £9,333/19/1 on wages with a further £1,358/2/5 for costs of petrol, vehicle repairs, tools, protective clothing, rents and repairs for tips and the depot, insurances and miscellaneous items.

Salvage details

The total income derived from the sale of salvaged materials was £1,268/8/3—£63/2/3 less than in 1957 owing to a reduction in the selling price in paper. Details of the various materials salvaged are as follows:

	£	s.	d.
185 tons 2½ cwts Mixed Paper sold for	1,157	2	3
14 tons 1 cwt Cardboard	105	6	0
4 cwts Rags sold for	4	5	0
420 bottles sold for	1	15	0
Total	£1,268	8	3

and from this total £512/12/0 was paid to members of the Cleansing Staff in accordance with the Salvage Bonus Scheme leaving a net income of £755/16/3 to the Council.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FOR REPORT

In addition to those duties which have warranted the preparation of special sections there are various other duties which we perform of a minor yet still important character. These I report upon in this final section. At the end is a summary of the total number of visits and inspections made by Mr. Sutton and myself throughout the year 1958.

Factories

These fall into two categories, those with mechanical power and those without. Our duties concerning the former relate mainly to the suitability and sufficiency of toilet accommodation for the employees but in factories without power we are also concerned with cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting and the drainage of floors.

Regular visits and inspections were therefore made in 1958 to our 33 factories and the following table, which is inserted at the request of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, shows the amount of work done during the year relating to factories.

TABLE 6

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	10	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	30	83	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	2	—	—
Totals	34	95	4	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

PARTICULARS	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	20	10	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	8	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	4	2	—	1	—
Total	32	14	—	3	—

No outwork within the meaning of the Act is carried on in the District.

Another of our duties relating to factories is the issuing of Certificates of Means of Escape in Case of Fire, and to help us in our decisions we are fortunate in obtaining the valuable assistance of the Fire Service Department of the West Riding County Council.

Cinemas

The standard of hygiene which we have at the two cinemas in the district is good. Patrons' and staff toilets are regularly inspected each year.

Pet Animals

There is only one shop registered under the provisions of the Pet Animals Act, 1951. No contraventions were found.

Public Houses and Clubs

Although it was not possible during the year to make regular routine visits to these premises, whenever the opportunity arose we did try to keep the landlords and stewards fully aware of their obligations to maintain a high standard of hygiene, not only in their toilet accommodation, but in their attention to drinking utensils. Several bars were reconstructed, and whenever we learned of such proposals, we usually prevailed upon the brewery companies concerned to make sure that adequate provision was made both for the sterilisation of the glassware and the cleanliness of the servers' hands.

Hairdressers and Barbers

No hairdressers and barbers were registered this year under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. The total of hairdressers and barbers registered thus remains at eleven.

The standard of hygiene is generally adequate in the premises of the registered proprietors.

Business Premises

The following is a list of the various types of business and other premises in the area as recorded at the end of 1958.

No. of Factories	....	....	....	....	....	33
No. of Shops	....	....	....	....	....	144
No. of clubs and public houses	....	....	....	....	....	27
No. of Farms (3 not occupied)	....	....	....	....	....	35
No. of Chapels, Churches etc.	....	....	....	....	....	21
No. of Schools	....	....	....	....	....	9
No. of Cinemas	....	....	....	....	....	2
No. of other Business Premises	....	....	....	....	....	51

Farms: Safety, Health and Welfare of Agricultural Workers

The larger farms are, generally speaking, adequately provided with sanitary conveniences. There is, however, room for improvement which we are endeavouring to secure in some of the smaller establishments.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954

The enforcement of these Acts, designed for the prevention of cruelty to animals intended for slaughter for human consumption, is our responsibility. Many minor duties are performed to this end during each year, one of which is to ensure that slaughtermen are licensed as proper and capable persons to stun such animals. A register is kept of all such men and licences are issued annually. At the end of the year 17 slaughtermen appeared on our records as holders of the necessary licences.

Office Work, Meetings attended etc.

No Annual Report of work done by the staff of a public health inspector's department would be really complete unless mention was made of the duties performed inside the office. Records have to be kept, reports have to be prepared, letters written, telephone calls made and new legislation studied. Not a small part of our duties is spent in interviewing callers and when we record, as we have done in 1958, that 471 interviews were granted, it is readily appreciated that quite a time is, of necessity, spent inside the office.

55 meetings had to be attended during the year, not only those of the Council and its Committees, but some which took us out of the District, such as those held by the Clean Air Advisory Council, the Rodent Control Workable Area and the public health inspector's branch meetings, at which technical and educational matters are dealt with to help keep us up-to-date in our work.

On several occasions during each year I find myself invited to give talks to evening gatherings at which I always seize the opportunity to educate my listeners in matters of public health. I very much enjoy this part of my work and I am always prepared to accept all invitations received.

My report now ends with the following table.

TABLE 7

Summary of Visits, Inspections and Work done during 1958

Dwellings

Re general defects	651
Re drainage	367
Re ashes accommodation	159
Re closet accommodation	64
Re infectious diseases	96
Re filthy conditions	30
Re verminous conditions	26
Re offensive accumulations	32
Re yard paving	15
Re moveable dwellings	28
Re Slum Clearance	350
Re Improvement Grants	2
Re rodent control	70
Re overcrowding	10
Re Certificates of Disrepair	82
Miscellaneous visits and inspections	61
Re water supply	2

Food Premises

Registered food preparing premises	32
Butchers' shops	73
General food shops	123
Slaughterhouses	340
Re milk sampling	44
Re food condemnations	9
Bakehouses	24
School kitchens, cafes, canteens	17
Re ice-cream sampling	29
Fried fish premises	55
Public houses and clubs	3
Travelling shops and vans	68

Business Premises

Re smoke abatement	32
Re toilets etc. at public houses	9
Re rodent control	63
Re toilets etc. at cinemas	10
Pet shop	1
Factories with power	85
Factories without power	10
Hairdressers' and Barbers' shops	4
Amusement Halls	11
Miscellaneous Visits and Inspections	25
Farms—Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare)	35

General

Re cleansing and salvage	568
Interviews	471
Rodent control, Council properties	361
Meetings attended	55
Miscellaneous visits and inspections	198
Houses disinfected after infectious Diseases	22
Drains tested	44
Houses disinfested	8
Faeces samples taken relating to food poisoning	50
Ice-cream samples taken	17
T.B. milk samples taken	14
Pasteurised milk samples taken	10
T.T. milk samples taken	10
T.T. (Pasteurised) milk samples taken	10
Sterilised milk samples taken	7
Sanitary Survey	170
Clean Air Campaign	145
Mass radiography unit	74

I am grateful for the support and encouragement given to me by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and for the friendly co-operation shown by the various officials and members of the staffs of other departments of the Council. I have nothing but praise to offer to my assistant Mr. Sutton, and to my clerk/typist Miss Martin, who have both worked with the utmost conscientiousness throughout the year. The foreman and staff of the Cleansing Department gave of their best to ensure continued efficiency and I am pleased to record my appreciation of the way they always get through their most arduous work.

Finally, I wish to record my appreciation of the friendly and helpful relationship which exists between Dr. Barnes and myself in the performance of our public health duties.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

IRVINE FIELDHOUSE,
Chief Public Health Inspector
Cleansing Superintendent.

SECTION V

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer:

R. BARNES, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers:

T. F. M. JACKSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.
S. G. A. HENRIQUES, M.B., Ch.B.

Clinic Medical Officers:

Dr. C. B. Ball	Dr. N. M. Piercy
Dr. J. H. Fairclough	Dr. J. H. Ritchie (res. Oct., 1958)
Dr. H. W. Gothard	Dr. M. Scott
Dr. G. Ingram	Dr. M. E. Tapissier
Dr. J. Leishman	Dr. L. Taylor
Dr. K. Mathers	Dr. J. W. Whitworth
Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell	

Health Visitors:

M. Baker, Miss	G. M. Lodge, Mrs.
B. Clarke, Mrs.	F. A. Manley, Mrs.
D. Gibson, Mrs.	B. Swift, Miss
A. M. Harston, Mrs.	C. Totty, Mrs.
B. Hunter, Miss (res. 31.12.58)	D. Westernman, Miss
M. E. Lee, Miss	F. H. Whittlestone, Miss
M. Lloyd, Miss	A. M. Widdison, Mrs.

Tuberculosis Health Visitors:

M. Mellor, Miss	E. Beever, Mrs.
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Midwives:

E. Cheetham, Mrs. (res. Dec., 1958)	M. Marsland, Mrs.
D. Crossley, Miss	D. Newton, Mrs.
B. Fitzpatrick, Mrs.	E. Parkes, Mrs.
C. M. Hill, Mrs. (res. 1.6.58)	E. A. Staley, Mrs.
I. O. Kilner, Mrs.	M. Walters, Mrs.
E. Leather, Mrs.	E. Ward, Mrs.
	M. Wroe, Mrs.
	B. Horsfield, Mrs.

Home Nurses:

M. Allen, Mrs.	M. Johnson, Miss (res. 31.10.58)
F. G. Cartwright, Mrs.	C. D. Lee, Miss
N. C. Crofton, Miss	M. McConnell, Mrs.
E. Cross, Mrs.	H. Padgett, Mrs.
R. Edwards, Mrs.	B. Parker, Mrs.
A. C. Goldthorpe, Mrs. (App. 1.9.58)	R. E. Scott, Miss
K. M. Hanson, Mrs. (App. 1.11.58)	E. A. Walker, Miss
	K. M. Winterburn, Mrs. (Res. 22.10.58)

Mental Health Social Worker:

M. Webster, Mrs.

Mental Health Home Teacher:

E. Harrott, Mrs.

Speech Therapist:

S. Holmes, Mrs.

Duly Authorised Officers:

H. Nettleton, Mr.	J. Hyland, Mr.
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Senior Clerk:

L. S. Wrigg, Mr.

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

I have compiled a comparative table of the vital statistics for each of the County districts comprising Division No. 25, which I feel may be of interest to each separate authority in assessing how they stand in relation to the local figures generally.

Births

The number of live births registered in the divisional area in 1958 was 1,329. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 17.4 per 1,000. There were 29 stillbirths, giving a stillbirth rate of 21.4.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the divisional area, after the addition and deduction of inward and outward transfers was 763, giving a crude death rate for the division of 10.0. You will notice in the table that this is lower than any of the other figures given for individual districts, but the other figures show adjusted rates. Unfortunately, no adjusted rate is available for the division.

Infant Mortality

There were 36 infant deaths in the division during the year, of which 24 occurred in the neo-natal period. This gives an infant mortality rate for the division of 27.1.

Vaccination and Immunisation Statistics

I give a table showing the figures for vaccination and immunisation during 1958. It is pleasing to be able to report that my predictions with regard to increased popularity have proved to be true. In six out of the seven districts there has been an increase in both the number and percentage of children vaccinated against Smallpox, and in all districts there has been a sharp increase in the immunisation against Whooping Cough.

I do not suggest that there is any room for complacency with regard to Smallpox vaccination, but it is pleasing to think that these figures are increasing at a time when Poliomyelitis vaccination is very much to the fore. I have included a separate table on the total position with regard to poliomyelitis vaccination, as so much of the work and time of the Department has been concentrated on this subject during the year.

Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 704. This compares with 618 hospital confinements. The year 1958 showed a marked trend to domiciliary confinements, which coincided with a decline in the midwifery staff available. This was foreshadowed in last year's report, and conditions in this service have been very difficult. It is not a matter of too many cases for the available midwives, but rather the difficulty of ensuring that our midwifery staff have adequate off-duty time and of providing the necessary cover during such periods. The number of new cases attending ante-natal clinics in the division was 686 and the total number of attendances was 3,896. This is very little different from the relative figures for 1957.

District	Acres	Population Registrar General's Estimate Mid 1958	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 population	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 population	Stillbirth Rate	Infant Death Rate
Cudworth . . .	1,746	8,870	17.7	13.9	6.1	54.9
Darfield . . .	2,018	6,540	17.7	12.5	8.5	8.6
Darton	4,726	14,680	15.7	12.9	24.9	17.0
Dodworth . . .	1,857	4,190	15.7	15.1	29.0	29.9
Royston	1,452	8,330	19.0	14.0	12.1	24.5
Wombwell . . .	3,850	19,050	16.9	12.4	24.2	31.1
Worsbrough . .	3,420	14,620	17.9	14.0	33.2	22.9
			(Crude)	(Crude)		

Rates for the Division . . .	20,099	76,280	17.4	10.0	21.4	27.1
Rates for the Administrative County . . .			16.7	11.9	22.8	32.0

District	Population	Smallpox Vaccination		Whooping Cough Immunisation		Diphtheria Immunisation		
		No.	%	No.	%	Years 0-15	Years 0-4	Years 5-15
Cudworth . . .	8,870	42	25	153	91	80.5	48.8	98
Darfield	6,540	73	62	91	77	88.6	63.0	99
Darton	14,680	103	43	215	91	67.1	49.6	74.3
Dodworth . . .	4,190	19	27	50	70	82.3	48.7	95.7
Royston	8,330	44	26	119	70	82.9	49.6	98
Wombwell . . .	19,050	133	40	217	65	73.5	41.1	87.4
Worsbrough . .	14,620	82	30	173	63	80.0	53.4	88.5
Rates for the Division . . .	76,280	496	36	1,018	74	77.7	49.4	90.0

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION 1958

DISTRICT	POSITION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1957		No. OF PERSONS VACCINATED WITH TWO DOSES DURING 1958					POSITION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958				
	No. of children with two doses	No. of children waiting	Under 15	15-25	Expectant Mother	Other Groups	Total	Total under 15	All others	Grand Total	No. who have had 1 dose	No. Waiting
Cudworth	127	804	1,311	66	148	—	1,525	1,438	214	1,652	121	38
Darfield	383	709	837	56	56	—	949	1,220	112	1,332	21	7
Darton	424	888	768	21	26	2	817	1,192	49	1,241	99	23
Dodworth	205	313	380	7	5	—	392	585	12	597	145	33
Royston	264	634	800	39	5	—	844	1,064	44	1,108	42	37
Wombwell	582	1,534	2,213	148	40	—	2,401	2,795	188	2,983	114	33
Worsbrough	319	1,030	1,327	44	82	—	1,453	1,646	126	1,772	91	42
Barnsley Grammar School (W.R. Pupils)	—	—	145	—	—	—	145	145	—	145	51	7
Barnsley High School (W.R. Pupils)	—	—	172	69	—	—	241	172	69	241	—	2
School of Technology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Occupation Centre, Wombwell	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	12	—	12	—	—
DIVISIONAL TOTALS . . .	2,304	5,912	7,965	450	362	2	8,779	10,269	814	11,083	684	261

Ante-Natal Clinics

The attendance at Darton Clinic rose from 129 in 1957 to 149 in 1958.

The attendance at Gawber Clinic rose from 19 in 1957 to 48 in 1958.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Most of the infant welfare clinics in the division continued to thrive, and 1,347 new cases attended under the age of 1 year. The total number of children attending local health authority clinics was 2,578. These figures are almost identical with those for 1957.

The local clinics at Darton, Gawber and Staincross have shown remarkable progress during the twelve months; all clinics showing a very marked rise in attendance. At Darton Clinic some 750 extra attendances were made, whilst at Gawber and Staincross the increase was about 350 and 600 respectively. It is gratifying to think that parents of young children are appreciating the services being offered by the local authority.

Attendances during 1958

			Children under 1 year	Children 1-4 years	TOTAL
Darton	....	....	1,938	1,160	3,098
Gawber	....	....	737	466	1,203
Staincross	....		1,697	1,044	2,741

School Health Service

The routine work of the school medical inspections showed a substantial increase over 1957. During 1958, Dr. Jackson was attending part-time at Leeds University and I was allowed to engage Dr. Mathers on a part-time basis to compensate for Dr. Jackson's absence at Leeds. This was a very welcome addition to the staff, but so much medical and clerical time had to be spent on Poliomyelitis vaccination that the routine medical inspection is still not as up-to-date as I would wish it to be. The table shows the work carried out by the school health service during the year.

Specialist clinics continued to be held during the year. Some in this office and some in hospitals by arrangement with the local Hospital Boards.

Speech Therapy continued and there is still much more work to be done in this sphere.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND

District	No. of children examined	No. satisfactorily	No. unsatisfactory	DEFECTS FOUND					Passed for treatment
				Ocular	E.N.T.	Heart	Orthopaedic	Lungs	Other
Cudworth	753	753	—	120	70	10	20	20	76
Darfield	215	215	—	26	12	—	3	6	24
Darton	849	849	—	140	66	10	12	17	57
Dodworth	304	304	—	94	22	2	18	18	28
Royston	487	485	2	106	66	12	21	22	74
Wombwell	578	576	2	132	31	10	17	5	51
Worsbrough	422	420	2	79	32	4	23	14	32
Total	3,608	3,602	6	697	299	48	114	102	342
									560

SPECIALIST CLINICS

Clinic	No. OF ATTENDANCES						Royston
	Darton	Worsbrough	Darfield	Wombwell	Dodworth	Cudworth	
Ophthalmic	201	202	67	278	80	224	113
Orthopaedic	38	33	9	33	6	51	22
Ear, Nose and Throat	51	23	3	13	6	26	13
Paediatric	4	3	3	15	2	9	5
Child Guidance	7	19	1	14	—	15	5

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

SCHOOL CLINICS

District	No. of Children	Total attendances	No. seen by doctor
Darton	113	147	297
Worsborough	554	572	128
Darfield	112	140	177
Wombwell	51	64	178
Dodworth	78	100	48
Cudworth	—	—	138
Royston	88	118	173

Speech Therapy

	No. of Children	Total Attendances
Worsbrough	7	129
Royston	4	91
Wombwell	14	280
Cudworth	9	45
Darton	10	187
Darfield	1	16
Dodworth	3	68

Wombwell Special School

Wombwell	2	67
Darton	2	65
Darfield	1	13
Barnsley Borough	2	66

Health Visiting

There was some improvement in the staffing position of this service compared with 1957, but nevertheless we are still not up to establishment. There was a sharp fall in the number of visits paid to infants under one year; 8,197 visits being made. The total number of visits made by health visitors increased during the year and 32,549 visits were made of which 22,683 were made to pre-school children.

As in other spheres, Poliomyelitis Vaccination took up a great deal of the health visitors' time during 1958, and I feel that the time is fast approaching when we must consider if such routine work could not be done by some lesser qualified person. It is not generally realised that the health visitor is a qualified nurse, a qualified midwife with a further post-graduate certificate in health visiting.

Home Nursing

The Home Nurses in the division made 55,223 visits last year. 45,770 of these being to medical cases; 8,562 were to surgical cases and 746 visits were made to tuberculosis patients. The total number of visits made during the year showed a slight

decrease, and the number of visits made for the purpose of injections was 23,334. I feel that with the present establishment of Home Nurses a peak has been reached in the number of visits made. There is obviously a limit to the amount of work which can be done by a given number of nurses. The number of visits made to old people over the age of 65 again accounted for nearly 64% of the total visits. 862 visits were made to children under five years of age. The home nursing service, in conjunction with the general practitioners of your area, is undoubtedly making a large contribution towards treating many patients in their own homes. But for this, I am afraid, the problem of chronic sick accommodation might be even worse than it is today.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service continued to provide a service mainly for old people. 89% of the help being provided to people of 65 and over. The total number of home help cases was 589, all these cases received a total of 98,880 hours. This represents an average of only 3.2 hours per case. You will appreciate that all these cases were not operating at the same time and during the last half of the year the average number was 438 cases for any one week, an increase of 32 over the previous year. The total number of hours expended rose about 10% in 1958.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mental Deficiency

A. Cases ascertained to be defective and subject to be dealt with during 1958 :

Number in which action was taken on reports by :

		Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
i.	Local Education Authority :				
a.	While at school or liable to attend school	3	1	—	—
b.	On leaving Special School	—	—	2	—
c.	On leaving Ordinary School	5	3	—	—
ii.	Police or by the Courts	—	—	—	—
iii.	Other sources (transfers from other districts, re-ascertainments, etc.)	1	—	3	5
		9	4	5	5

B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1958 :

		Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
i.	By reason of death	—	—	—	—
ii.	De-classified	—	—	11	8
iii.	Removal to Mental Deficiency Hospitals	3	1	—	—
iv.	Transfers to other districts	1	—	1	2
		4	1	12	10

C. Particulars of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1958 :

		Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
i.	Statutory Supervision	21	19	54	61
ii.	Voluntary Supervision	—	—	17	21
iii.	Under Guardianship	—	—	—	—
iv.	On Licence from Mental Deficiency Hospitals	—	1	—	—
		21	19	71	82

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that 19 mentally handicapped persons were removed from The Statutory Supervision and Voluntary Supervision Registers during the year. This was a direct result from re-assessment of mentally handicapped who had worked regularly after leaving school and who it was felt were able to cope with every day happenings. The parents of the mentally handicapped concerned were appreciative of the fact that supervision was no longer necessary particularly as they are aware of the fact that if help should be needed in future application has only to be made to the Mental Health Service. It is felt that the boys and girls who are ascertained on leaving school as feeble-minded should on proving their ability to fit in with a normal community pattern be given the chance of re-assessment either at 18 years or 21 years of age, and I hope that in future years it will be possible to re-assess further mentally handicapped with this view in mind. Many parents although appreciating the fact that continued interest is being shown in their children after leaving school, however do feel the stigma of having their children assessed as mentally deficient, and if they are aware of the fact that re-assessment can take place in future years, I feel that they will accept the ascertainment with much happier feelings.

Training Facilities for Mental Defectives

Particulars of Mental Defectives attending Occupation Centres on the 31st December, 1958

Centre	Supervisor	Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Wombwell	Mrs. E. Large	7	9	3	3
Hemsworth	Miss Porter	2	3	1	—
Barnsley C.B.	Miss Smith	6	1	1	4
		15	13	5	7

All the children, with the exception of one, under the age of 16 years who are able to benefit from training at Occupation Centres are in regular attendance either at the Barnsley, Hemsworth or Wombwell Occupation Centres. A special 'bus is run to bring the children into the Wombwell Occupation Centre, and the children attending the Barnsley and Hemsworth Occupation Centres are either accompanied by parents or a paid escort. Any travelling expenses involved either by the child or parent are covered by the West Riding County Council. In line with the Education Authority free meals are provided where the family income is low, otherwise a charge of 1s. 0d. per day is made for the provision of dinner. No financial assistance is given towards the provision of clothing.

Wombwell Occupation Centre

During the year the number of children in attendance at the Wombwell Occupation Centre was 28, and the following table shows the age groups attending :

	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	9 yrs.	10 yrs.	11 yrs.	12 yrs.	13 yrs.	14 yrs.	15 yrs.	16 yrs.	17 yrs.	18 yrs.	19 yrs.	20 yrs.	21 yrs.
Males ...	3	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Females ...	1	—	1	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—

The average daily attendance has been 75%, there have been 3 regular absentees, one of whom has transferred now from the Occupation Centre.

The Parents' Association has been very active and has raised money which has been spent on social amenities for the Children and the Centre. Mention also should be made of the active support given by the Wombwell Branch of the Society of Mentally Handicapped Children, Rotary and the Church Movements.

The Supervisor and the two Nursery Assistants have worked hard during the year and a happy atmosphere has been achieved between the Staff, children and parents.

An outing to Mablethorpe was enjoyed in June, despite inclement weather conditions. Again the weather could have marred the Open Day, which was to have been held in the grounds of The Gables, but as a result of hasty arrangements and the co-operation of the Chapel Trustees, the Concert was held in a local Sunday School and the "Day" was saved.

An evening Nativity Play and Christmas Concert was given by the Children at a local Chapel, which was well attended by parents and friends, and the proceeds went towards an excellent Christmas Party for the children.

Group Training

Facilities for training adult mentally handicapped who are unable to attend Occupation Centres are provided by Group Training Classes held in various parts of the Division, or in case of physical handicap or domestic commitments by home visits.

There are four classes, and many of the adult mentally handicapped attend all classes and are issued with travel vouchers. Classes are held in the following districts :

Monday	9.30 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Darby and Joan Club, Royston. (Mrs. E. Harrott)
Tuesday	9.30 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Parish Hall, Wombwell. (Mrs. E. Harrott)
Thursday	9.30 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Ambulance Hall, Worsbro' Bridge. (Mrs. E. Harrott)
Friday	9.30 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Old School Clinic, Darton

In an endeavour to bring the Group Classes in line with the Occupation Centres, a meeting of parents was called in October and as a result a Parents' Association was formed under the name of the West Riding Mental Health (Division No. 25) Association. The Association has so far raised funds to take the adult mentally handicapped who attend group classes or who are visited at home, to a Pantomime in the Early New Year.

Also in order to further interest in the work carried out at the Group Classes a small exhibition of the work done was staged at the Divisional Office, and I was impressed by the support given, particularly in view of the fact that there was little publicity. The support was such that it is considered that it would be worthwhile to stage an Annual Exhibition covering every aspect of Mental Health Work.

I would like to make mention here of the support given to the Occupation Centre and the Group Training Classes by the Parents' Associations, the N.A.M.H. of Wombwell and Barnsley, the Rotary and Inner Wheel of Wombwell.

As a matter of general interest, I set out on the next page the disposal of all mentally handicapped on the Supervision Register for the whole division.

Accommodation

During the past year 12 cases have been admitted to Mental Deficiency Hospitals for short stay periods. I am pleased to say that the facilities are gradually extending as it is a great boon both to the Local Authority and the parents to feel that short-stay accommodation is available in emergency or in order to give the parents a brief respite.

Due to the opening of the Children's Mental Deficiency Hospital at Dronfield, two of the urgent cases have been accommodated, but there are still two children awaiting urgent accommodation, but I am hopeful that the situation will become easier during 1959. The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board despite the still overcrowded conditions do their best to give every assistance in providing vacancies. However, on two occasions during the year, due to the impossible bed position, the Leeds Regional Hospital Board have come to the help of the Division and have offered beds in their Region.

As a result of the Royal Commissioners' Report many cases in hospitals have been reviewed and next of kin were visited with a view to obtaining their reaction to the suggestion that patients be discharged and re-admitted on an "informal" basis. Many regarded this step with alarm as they felt the patients needed supervision which they could not provide. However, on assurance that the patient would still remain in hospital, but on a purely voluntary basis they were agreeable to the discharge of Order. So far 21 patients from this division who are in Mental Deficiency Hospitals have been discharged and re-admitted as Informal patients. The four mentally handicapped who were admitted permanently during the year all were admitted as informal patients.

DISPOSAL OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED ON THE SUPERVISION REGISTER FOR THE WHOLE DIVISION

Age Groups	Receiving Training O.C. G.T. H.T.	Working	Assisting in the home.	Training offers refused	Unable to be trained because of physical or mental disability	Still in ordinary school
FEMALES:						
Under 16 years	13	2	—	—	2	1
Over 16 years	7	10	16	4	4	—
MALES:						
Under 16 years	15	2	—	—	2	2
Over 16 years	5	39	3	10	4	1
TOTALS	40	53	19	14	12	4

(Provision has yet to be made for one girl under 16 years of age for training purposes.)

Mental Health After-Care Service

Particulars relating to discharges
from Mental Hospitals during the year

	(Vol.)		(Cert.)		Deaths	
	Section 1.		Section 16		M. F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Storthes Hall	18	25	7	13	2	3
Stanley Royd	6	3	—	—	1	—
Middlewood	4	—	—	—	1	—
Scalebor Park	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	28	29	7	13	4	3

Of the above discharges 60 were visited with a view to after care, and disposal was as below:

After Care Register	34
Re-admission to Hospital	14
After care not required	13

At the end of the year there were 49 on the active after-care register, and approximately 258 visits were carried out by the Mental Health Social Worker. In addition to these visits, which at times have of necessity to be lengthy, there have been many short casual calls which are not recorded.

It would appear that after-care is taking an increasing amount of time, and will become of greater importance in Preventive Medicine as the years progress.

Tabb & Moore Ltd., George Yard, Barnsley.